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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/531,949	03/21/2000	John Michael Kominek	57921/108	7501

7590

10/21/2002

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EXAMINER

WOO, ISAAC M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2172

DATE MAILED: 10/21/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/531,949

Applicant(s)

KOMINEK ET AL.

Examiner

Isaac M Woo

Art Unit

2172

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to Applicant's amendments, filed on July 26, 2002 have been considered but are deemed moot in view of new ground of rejections below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-11, 14-15, 18-20, 22-24, 29-30 and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hutson (U.S. Patent No. 5,559,940).

With respect to claims 1, 20 and 24, Hutson discloses that the method of transforming and canonicalizing semantically structured data (col. 6, lines 4-26),

obtaining data from a network of computers, see (FIG. 1; FIG. 4, FIG. 5; col. 3, lines 48-53; col. 5, lines 59-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35, Note: network computer is well known and sources of data are from either network or stand-alone computer);

applying text patterns to the obtaining data and placing the data in a first data file (FIG. 3), see (FIG. 1, col. 3, lines 48-63, col. 4, lines 21-60);

providing second data file containing the obtained data in a uniform format (standard semantic form), see (FIG. 5; col. 5, lines 59-67 to col. 6, lines 1-34); and

generating grammatical sentences from the data in the second data file, see (col. 2, lines 6-28; col. 5, lines 3-34; col. 7, lines 44-63). Hutson does not explicitly disclose the user interface specific. However, Hutson teaches that user can review the visual representation and the screen display includes cursors, which allow a user to freely travel (col. 7, lines 44-63). User Interface is the aspects of a computer system or program which can be seen (or heard or otherwise perceived) by the human user, and the commands and mechanisms the user uses to control its operation and input data. Thus, each computer system uses its own or common user interface. Therefore, it would have been obvious a person having ordinary skill in the art to include user interface specific into the system of Hutson to display and control documents. Graphical User Interface (GUI) emphasises the use of pictures for output and a pointing device such as a mouse for input and control whereas a command line interface requires the user to type textual commands and input at a keyboard and produces a single stream of text as output. Thus, it would be beneficial to user the GUI to control computer system.

With respect to claims 2 and 18, Hutson discloses that the second data file comprises applying a lexical entry transformation table to transform the obtained data into a common semantic form, see (FIG. 5, col. 5, lines 56-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35).

With respect to claim 3, Hutson discloses that the second data file comprises applying attribute phrase grammars to the obtained data, see (FIG. 5, col. 5, lines 56-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35).

With respect to claim 4, Hutson discloses that the second data file comprises applying term arrangement rules, see (FIG. 3, col. 4, lines 21-60).

With respect to claim 5, Hutson discloses that the second data file comprises applying a second lexical entry transformation table to transform data to normalized and tagged format, see (FIG. 5, FIG. 6, col. 5, lines 56-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35, col. 6, lines 54-67 to col. 7, lines 1-3).

With respect to claims 6 and 15, Hutson discloses storing the second data file in a uniform format, see (FIG. 5, FIG. 6, col. 5, lines 56-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35).

With respect to claim 7, Hutson discloses that the uniform format comprises a normalized and tagged format, see (FIG. 5, FIG. 6, col. 5, lines 56-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35, col. 6, lines 54-67 to col. 7, lines 1-3).

With respect to claim 8, Hutson discloses that the generating user interface specific grammatical sentences comprises applying attribute phrase grammars to the

data in the second data file to create a parsed form of the data, see (FIG. 4, FIG. 9, col. 7, lines 25-65).

With respect to claim 9, Hutson discloses that generating user interface grammatical sentences comprises applying lexical entry transformation tables to the parsed form of the data to create a term substituted form of the data, see (FIG. 5, FIG. 6, col. 5, lines 56-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35, col. 6, lines 54-67 to col. 7, lines 1-3).

With respect to claim 10, Hutson discloses that generating user interface specific grammatical sentences comprises applying term rearrangement rules to the term substituted from the data according to a specific interface to create a rearranged form of the data, see (FIG. 5, FIG. 6, col. 5, lines 56-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35, col. 6, lines 54-67 to col. 7, lines 1-3).

With respect to claims 11 and 19, Hutson discloses that generating user interface specific grammatical sentences comprises applying phrase generation grammar to the rearranged form of the data to create interface specific sentences, see (FIG. 5, FIG. 6, col. 5, lines 56-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35, col. 6, lines 54-67 to col. 7, lines 1-3).

With respect to claim 14, Hutson discloses that the method of transforming and canonicalizing semantically structured data (col. 6, lines 4-26),

means for obtaining data from a network of computers, see (FIG. 1; FIG. 4, FIG. 5; col. 3, lines 48-53; col. 5, lines 59-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35, Note: network computer is well known and sources of data are from either network or stand-alone computer);

means for applying text patterns to the obtaining data and placing the data in a first data file (FIG. 3), see (FIG. 1, col. 3, lines 48-63, col. 4, lines 21-60);

means for providing second data file containing the obtained data in a uniform format (standard semantic form), see (FIG. 5; col. 5, lines 59-67 to col. 6, lines 1-34);
and

means for generating grammatical sentences from the data in the second data file, see (col. 2, lines 6-28; col. 5, lines 3-34; col. 7, lines 44-63). Hutson does not explicitly disclose the user interface specific. However, Hutson teaches that user can review the visual representation and the screen display includes cursors, which allow a user to freely travel (col. 7, lines 44-63). User Interface is the aspects of a computer system or program which can be seen (or heard or otherwise perceived) by the human user, and the commands and mechanisms the user uses to control its operation and input data. Thus, each computer system uses its own or common user interface.

Therefore, it would have been obvious a person having ordinary skill in the art to include user interface specific into the system of Hutson to display and control documents.

Graphical User Interface (GUI) emphasises the use of pictures for output and a pointing device such as a mouse for input and control whereas a command line interface requires the user to type textual commands and input at a keyboard and produces a

single stream of text as output. Thus, it would be beneficial to user the GUI to control computer system.

With respect to claim 22, Hutson discloses that storing the first data file and the generated phrase in a database, see (col. 1, lines 18-58).

With respect to claims 23, Hutson discloses that obtaining data from a network of computers comprises obtaining data from Internet see (FIG. 1; FIG. 4, FIG. 5; col. 3, lines 48-53; col. 5, lines 59-67 to col. 6, lines 1-35, Note: network computer and Internet are well known and sources of data are from either network (Internet) or stand-alone computer).

With respect to claim 29, Hutson discloses the means for organizing a plurality of data files containing obtained data from the obtaining means, see (FIG. 2, FIG. 3).

Claims 30 and 33-35 (computer program product claims) are rejected on grounds corresponding to the reasons given above claimed in claims 1-11.

4. Claims 12-13, 16-17, 21, 25-26 and 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hutson (U.S. Patent No. 5,559,940) in view of Barry et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,308,156, hereinafter, "Barry").

With respect to claims 12, 16, 21, and 31, Hutson fails to disclose that the voice output corresponding to the interface specific sentences. However, Barry discloses the voice output corresponding to the interface specific sentences, see (abstract, FIG. 1, col. 8, lines 52-67 to col. 9, lines 1-38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to combine Barry with Hutson to include voice output onto interface specific sentences. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Hutson with the teaching of Barry when there needs transformation from text based-interfaces to voice outcome, it requires speech-synthesis process that converts a text to phone output as speech to user can hear and communicates with voices.

With respect to claims 13, 17, 25, 26 and 32, Barry discloses that communicating the voice output to a telephone, remote communication device, see (col. 2, lines 9-21).

5. Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Papierniak et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,151,601, hereinafter, "Papierniak") in view of Gershman et al (U.S. Patent No. 6, 356, 905, hereinafter, "Gershman").

With respect to claim 27, Hutson fails to disclose means for generating wireless application protocol (WAP) phrases. However, Gershman discloses the means for generating wireless application protocol (WAP) phrases, see (col. 1, lines 44-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to combine Gershman with Hutson to include obtained data with wireless application protocol (WAP) compatible data. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Hutson with the teaching of Gershman in order to communicate with mobile communication system in computer communication system, both needs to use the same communication protocol that is wireless communication protocol (WAP) and process to convert the interfaces to WAP-compatible interfaces.

With respect to claim 28, Gershman discloses the means for communicating WAP phrases to a WAP communication device, see (col. 1, lines 20-43 and col. 2, lines 55-67).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

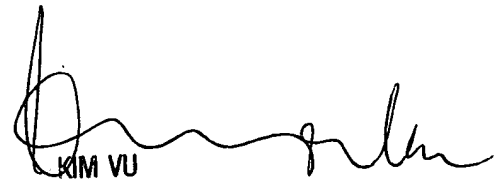
Brown et al (US2001/0013001) discloses the system for voice response application over the Internet.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Isaac M Woo whose telephone number is (703) 305-0081. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Y Vu can be reached on (703) 305-4393. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 308-6606 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

IMW
October 8, 2002



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